(Continued from Page L)

"Yes; Whittemore's detective, Davis, I understood was looking out for me and I didn't want that fellow trailing me around end as my ticket was in the name of J. K. Perch I so register-ed."

ed,"
Witness said he went from Chicago
to Cincinnati to see the Stewart Iron
company's people and came back to
Chicago. After coming back be saw
Hayken and lunched with him at the
Wellington and that night he left for
home. Mr. Morris said he understood Nome Mr. Morris said he understood Normal Mr. Morris said he understood Stratton could not be a witness against him out was interested, as witness expressed it, in a letter, "what Stratton was going to lie about" at Hayton was going to lie about" at Hayton word for it that the title was all word for it that the title was all

"On Pebruary 9, 1896, when you re-turned from Chicago you wrote Hay-ken that you could not send more than \$50 to help provide a job for Strat-

Yes, I was under no obligation to Yes, I was under no obligation to give anything. Stratton could not be used against a.e. but he might against Hayken and Hayken said he was hard up and I wanted to help him out."

You wrote Hayken it would be a good thing if L. C. Davis could be kept out of the commission that the present selectimen were supposed to stood, and that it was Mrs. Morris."
"Why, after he paid you so much money didn't you take up your option from Delaney for his haif?". present selectmen were supposed

have agreed to pay him on the elevator "Yes, I understood Davis was buy-ing witnesses for the prosecution and the more obstacles put in his way the better."

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

After luncheon the defendant was further examined by Judge Powers. He said that in his letter of March 25, he wrote he had done certain clerical work for Judge Dey. That was true and he had done so solely with the view of helping Hayken. He thought it would e a good effect to let Stratton and essler know that L. C. Davis had ten into trouble for alleged false sotten into trouble for alleged false swearing in the Bamberger case in order to put them on their guard lest the same thing happen to them. Wit-ness thought Carey and Holbrook had acted shamefully in deserting Hayken. "Was anything paid to you by Hay-ken in the summer or fall of 1894, on the subject matter of making the ap-propriations or the acceptance of the furniture?" the time I made the sale whether I would take up Delaney's option or give Hayken my wife's balf."

there was not "Was there any controversary about experientions."

"Was there any controversy as to the acceptance of the furniture?"
"No, it was up to the standard, and there was no dispute about it."
"Yes

there was no dispute about it."

Witness enumerated a number of articles for which the school board had paid more than the county and said there was only one article the county had paid higher for than the school board, that was No. 123 chairs and the difference was only facents a chair and the county's chairs were better toan the school board's. There was no truth in Hayken's statement, witness said, that he (Morris) had demanded money from Hayken on December 29, December 31, 1894, or any other time.

"What about the \$1,000 Hayken said he left in an envelope with Frank Knox for you?" asked counsel.

"I know nothing about that whatever, never heard of the matter until last week."

"Had you any understanding with

"Had you any understanding with Hayken that you were to call at his room at the Knuisford for money on December 29."

Was his statement true that on De-cember II he handed you some money at the Knuisford hotel?"

"Did you ask him then for the bal-sace due on the alleged 20 per cent contract?"

"No: nothing of the kind; no such transaction ever took place."
"Who first called your attention to this transaction of his with Mr.

"I don't remember."
Die Mr. Knox notify you that Hay-ken had left a package for you?"

"No."
"Dist Hayken notify you that he had left a package for you?"
"No, he did not."
"Witness, in reply to counsel, said he had been to the Francis mine difteen or twenty times. There was a large amount of development work done, which witness described. The crevein exposed was about ten or twelve feet wide and there was a large guantity of ore on the dump. Witness had assays of the ore made from time to time, and these were put in evidence. One showed is per cent lead, 3 1-3 ounces silver, gold hone; another showed 3½ per cent lead, 2 ounces silver showed 3½ per cent lead, 3 1-3 ounces silver, no gold, to the ton. Assays of ore from the Black Warrior and the Holland claims showed for the lister 63 5-16 per cent lead, 3 1-5 ounces silver. About \$1.000 worth of work was done on the Holland and the Black Warrior claims, Mr. Morris said. These two claims lay side by side about two miles from the Francis. There were arrangements for storing water about a quarter of a mile from the claims. The water was stored in a hole in the winter and 11 remained well into the summer.

Witness said that Mr. Cahoon had.

Witness said that Mr. Cahoon had carried the first contract for furniture in his pocket for a week or two before filling it. The second contract was iled by witness with County Cierk Microy on the day after it was signed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

This concluded the direct examination and the witness was taken in hand by Mr. Varian in cross-examination. In reply to Mr. Varian he said he was educated for the bar, is a graduate of the University of Michigan; wis mayor of his native town, and practiced law there for a time.

During the time he was selectman he had no other business to speak of; hooked after his wife's property and had some mining business. He made about \$100 a month as selectman during the years 1833 and 1894.

"You kept your bank account at McCornick's and your wife kept hers at the Utah National?" asked counsel.

"Yes."

"Yes."
"How did you come to mention this mine of yours to Hayken?"
"I was anxious to realize something on these proporties."

'How long were these negotiations

"About three weeks."
"Where was the contract drawn?"
"At my house."
"By whom?"

"I drew it."
"Anybody there at the time?"
"No. I think not."
"How long was the agreement arrived at before the contract was signed?"

signed?"
'One day, I think."
'You told Hayken you were under
no obligation to refund him any of the
\$7,800 if the deal was not completed?"
'Yes."

"When you made the contract the patent to the Francis lode was com-plete?"

"I think so."
"There was no necessity for delay on account of the title making the transfer of the property"."

"No.
"The interest in the Francis lode
as in the name of your wife?"
"Yes."
"She cwnc1 a half interest?"
"Yes, on hearch al. 1894."
"That cost her \$450."

"The deeds snow that, but it really cost a good deal more,"

"Well, speaking of what Delaney got when he sold it to her?"

"Yes, he got \$450 all told, I believe."

"That left Delaney with a half interests"

"Speaking of the agreement dated Describer 15 1925 by which Harken and concerner 15 1925 by which Harken and concerner."

Speaking of the agreement dated Describer 15 1925 by which Harken and concerner to the contract. Now, you said a while ago that you were not obligated to refund him that \$7,800.

Are you still of that opinion?"

"Yes."

Speaking of the agreement dated Describer 15 1925 by which Harken and concerner to the contract. Now, you said a while ago that you were not obligated to refund him that \$7,800.

Are you still of that opinion?"

Speaking of the agreement dated Describer 15 1925 by which Harken and concerner to the contract. Now, you said a while ago that you were not obligated to refund him that \$7,800.

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Speaking of the contract. Now, you said a while ago that you were not obligated to refund him that \$7,800.

Are you still of that opinion?"

Speaking of the contract. Now, you said a while ago that you were not obligated to refund him that \$7,800.

"He paid you \$7,500 at various dates. Now why did you not make a deed to him for the Francis according to the

was Mrs. Morris' half I sold to

Then this option with Delaney cuts

"Judge Powers will explain that to

Now which half did you really in-

"Did your power of attorney author-

FIRST PAYMENT AT THE KNUTS-

"When did he make the first pay-

'He told you he didn't want the

"When was the second payment

"Either \$1,000 or \$1,300 in currency."
"What did you do with it?"
"Placed it in the safe deposit."

"Was the first \$2,000 in the safe de-posit then?"

with it, and they were in the safe de-

When was the next payment made?

"I don't know the date exactly."
"What did you do with that money?"
"Placed it in the safe deposit."

Was it currency?"
Yes, \$2,000 in currency."
'When was the next payment?"

I think it was at the Knutsford."

THAT IDAHO MINE. "Had you any money invested in that

Not at that time, but later I put in

about \$2,500 of Mrs. Morris' money."
"What did you finally do with the money you got from Hayken?"

"Invested it in something or an-

"Yes, most of it."
"Then in 1894 you were worth at least \$7,000 or \$8,000?"

Did you build a house recently?"

"Did you buy a house?"
"In 1888, yes."
SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Varian here produced some testimony given by Mr. Morris on November 22, 1894, when he was up on supplemental proceedings, and Mr. Morris was then, according to the copy of the testimony, represented as saying that he had no property which was subject to execution.

"Was that true?" asked counsel.
"Yes," said the witness.
On the same occasion Mr. Morris was

mental proceedings was "What busi-ness are you in now?" to which Mor-ris was represented as answering, "I am fleecing the county. I am a county selecting."

selectman."

Mr. Varian presumed this was a joke, but Morris insisted he never made such

an answer,

Then finally Morris said, according to
the transcript of the supplemental examination, that he had nothing that
could be applied on the judgment
which was held by the Messrs. Bacon.

HIS BANK ACCOUNT. Mr. Varian here produced a copy of

and the Holland claims?"
"That is my best recollection."
"On October 35, 1835, Hayken writes you, probably in reply to a letter of yours, that he notes your remarks about the difficulty of getting a patent to certain mining claims completed according to contract. What was the delay you referred to when the patent according to the abstract was completed before then?"

T cannot remember what was the

Was that in currency, too?

"What did you do with it?" "Put it in the safe deposit."
"You had scrip and county warrants

and money in the safe deposit?"

'County warrants."

"Is it invested now?"

really Mrs. Morris'

I had bought county warrants

FORD.

"At the Knutsford hotel."

"In June at the Knutsford."

"How much was paid then?"

'Anybody present?'

"In December, 1894."

made

no figure at all. Why did you put it in

Speaking of the agreement dated De-cember 19, 1895, by which Hayken and Morris arranged to keep the mining deal a secret, witness said it was writ-ten at the request of Hayken in his room at the Cullen hotel and signed by both "Yes."
"And he gave you an option on March 24, 1884, on his interest to purchase it for \$1,500 within one year?"
"Yes."
SOLD FOR \$19,000.

Mr. Varian then reverted to the contract with Hayken by which a half interest in the Francis mine and 25-32 of the Black Warrior and Holland claims were sold by Morris to Hayken on April 6, 1894, for \$10,000. Seven thousand, eight hundred dollars of which was for the Francis and the balance for the other two claims.

"He pald you \$7,500 at various dates.

tel ink?"
"No; I think it was done with Hayken's writing materials."
"Did he carry a bottle of ink around with bim?"

"He generally had his own writing material in his room. He had them at the Knutsford and in this instance at Since the execution of the contract

"I was never asked for it. It was at his instance that the deed was not made and recorded."

"He never asked for an abstract of "They were spoken about, but noth-

'They were applied ing was done."

"It was this mining deal you intended to show up when you threatened Hayken on the morning of the publication of the Hayken letters in September, 1895?"

"Yes."

"Yes."
"Were those letters the first intimation you had that Hayken was writing his firm that he had paid you anything in the shate of boodle?"
"I knew there was some talk about it when the Lexow investigation be-"I had no faith in the sale to him until he paid the first money; then I suggested to him that he consuit an "You sold this property to him in your own name, and yet you didn't own it?"

"Did you ask him to go before the Lexow committee and explain about this deal?" "It was really my wife's."
"It was owned by Mrs. Motris?"
"Yes, but when he paid the first money I explained to him how the title "No; I didn't know enough about the matter then."

TAKEN BY SURPRISE. "The publication of the letters took on by surprise?"

"You read those letters through?"
"Yes, and then for the first time I learned that he had been writing that

tend to convey to Hayken?"
"Either half I liked, but it was for Mrs. Morris' benefit I made the con-'He talked to me and explained that there was nothing in the letters to show that he ever paid me anything. I got cooler and thought that Hayken "I thought so, but I was not sure at

was a persecuted man, and I took sides with the fellow right along. I was so incensed at the selectmen and Whittemore that I would have taken sides with anyone against them, and when he told me he had returned the money to his house it calmed me down and I ment to you on account of the mining dest?"

let it go."
"So he cooled you down?"
"Yes, and I had a talk with Judge Loofbourow and let the matter rest."
"You were satisfied to let your good name stand besmirched by those lethouse to know he was dealing in ters at that time?" "I probably ought not to have done o, but I did."

"You concluded there was not very "What did you do with the money?"
"Put it in the safety deposit vault."
"How did he pay you?" much in those letters that affected

'No, I thought there was a good deal, but I concluded the moment for mak-ing my explanation had passed." Mr. Varian then called witness attention to the parts of the letters which reflected most on him, and witness said he was not content to let the mat-ter rest, but did so for the time being.

"Then you turned round and defend-ed Hayken all you could?" "Yes, I helped him as far as I could." When Hayken was on trial you took

a great interest in helping him?" help Hayken?

"I knew that in helping Hayken I was helping myself, for if he was convicted of bribing it would be a reflection on me. "Did you not have a self-interest in keeping the witnesses against Hayken

"Yes, to some extent, but those wit-nesses were not against me."
"You were particularly interested in

keeping Floessler and Stratton away?"
"Yes, to help Hayken out; they were not witnesses against me." DOES NOT LIKE WHITTEMORE.

"Did you want them kept away solely so that they would not perjure themprosecution would buy testimony and I was told Stratton and Floessler knew nothing unless it was perjured testi-

Whittemore?

"You have a strong teering against Whittemore?"

"I have, and I will never get over it I knew that he had paid L. C. Davis 31,500 to perjure himself, and I know he did it, and I know that he who stooped to obtain perjured testimony and paid to have the letters stolen would stop at nothing."

Mr. Varlan—We will wait while you get through talking about Whittemore and then go on with the examination. Say all you want to say about him, and get your mind relieved.

"You thought there was nothing in

Well, this money for the mine was You thought there was nothing in these letters which would justify a public prosecutor in sifting out this matter?" resumed Mr. Varian, after

the above remarks. "It is the manner he got the letters that I did not like."

"Who were the ungodly conspirators you referred to in your letter to Hay-ken?" "Whittemore and the gang, and you

were one of them, because you had been working on the case for weeks, and then when I wanted some papers you had about the matter you turned your back on me and said you knew nothing about it." Here the discussion between witness

On the same occasion Mr. Morris was represented as saying that he had no money to speak of since he put it into the Sanitarium association years before, and that he had no interest in any mining claims.

"Was that true?" asked Mr. Varian.

"Yes; I think I had no personal interest in any claims that amounted to anything."

Another question asked at the supplemental proceedings was "What busiand counsel waxed very warm, when Judge Rolapp interfered, and requested that order and decorum be maintained. Mr. Varian (addressing the witness)— I will hold you down to the i-vel of an ordinary witness. I have given you too much latitude already. Have you any feeling against me for the part I have taken in this prosecution?
"No, none whatever."

STILL ANXIOUS TO HELP HAY-KEN.

"What money did you send for the purpose of keeping Stratton away?"
"I sent \$250."

"I sent \$250."

"Was that in your own interest or for Hayken only?"

"I wanted to help Hayken out."

"You said Hayken told you he had refunded all the money he brought out here for this bad purpose?"

"Yes, so he did."

"How much?" Mr. Varian here produced a copy of the witness' deposits and drawings at McCornick's bank for the year 1894, which amounted to \$5,494.71. Witness, in explaining this, said the amount was made up by county warrants which he bought at say \$2, soid to Bamberger at 94 and Pamberger to Joe Barnett at \$6, and thus he was constantly trading, but his account at McCornick's bank was generally overdrawn. "Bacon got all the money I had in that sanitarium deal," said witness.

"You say you owned a two-thirty-seconds' interest in the Black Warrior and the Holland claims?"

"That is my best recollection."

"How much?"
"I don't know; he didn't say."
"And you understood he had refunded this large sum of money and taken

"He told me he had refunded it."
"You believed he got the money from the house and it was charged to him?"
"I don't know what I believed at that time."
"And you believed the yarn that he had refunded it?"
"Yea"

"Yea."

"You thought Holbrook and Carey had not treated Hayken properly; had gone back on him?"

"I did."

"Did Carey know that this money was returned to Holbrook or the firm?"

to certain mining claims completed according to contract. What was the delay you referred to when the patent according to the abstract was completed before then?"

"I cannot remember what was the difficulty at that time, but there must have been something."

"In this letter Hayken says he reserves his right (owing to the delay in delivery of the deed) to get his money

Another Important Ruling by the Infests the blood of humanity. County Altorney.

MUST BE USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE PURPOSE.

Structures Which Are Used for Revenue Must Pay a Tax-The Attorney Defines the Meaning of "Charit-A Legal Dissertation in Line With the One Affecting Funds of Churitable Organizations Delivered a Few Days Ago.

The county assessor of this county gets more legal opinions these days than any one. As a sequence, the county attorney's office is writing more opinions than all

It will be remembered that a few days ago the assessor asked the county attorney for an opinion in the matter of the

ney for an opinion in the matter of the funds herd by the hospital fund of the Rio Grands Western Railway company employees, and the reply was that as such runcs must be taxed. This means a great deal, as what applies to one institution applies to all make.

Now comes the county attorney again with abother opinion or equal mapore in which he holds that charitable mistutions are endited to exemptions on property, only when the same is used exclusively for charitance purposes, in other words, the buildings belonging to a charitance nospital are exempt, when the "Yes, and then for the first time 1 learned that he had been writing that people were clamoring for money, and 1 took it that he referred to us selectmen, and by the sums \$2,000, \$1,000 and \$2,000 connected with my initials (J. R. M.) I thought he referred to me."

"Now why did you not carry out your intention to expose this mining deal?"

"Other words, the bundings belonging to a charitable nospital are exempt, when the same are used for charity hospitals. If there are structures belonging to the manual time are structures belonging to the manual time are structures belonging to the same are used for charity hospitals. If there are structures belonging to the manual time are structures belonging to the same are used for charity hospitals. If there are structures belonging to the manual time are structures belonging to the manual time are structures belonging to the same are used for charity hospitals. If there are structures belonging to the manual time are structures belong

lows: William J. Lynch, Esq., Assessor of Salt

counselior very empinalically. If is as lonlows:

William J, Lynch, Esq., Assessor of Salt Lake County, Utan:
Dear Sir.—We have before us your communication of recent date requesting an opinion from us as to what construction should be placed upon that part of section 3, article 18, of the state constitution providing, among other specified classes of property, that "lots with the buildings thereon used exclusively for charitatole purposes shall be exempt from taxation," and also upon section 2 of the revenue law of 18%, which exempts from taxation the same class of property in the same language. After a careful examination of the statutes and constitution of other states exempting property from taxation and of the decisions of the various states constraing the same, we beg to advise you that the following principles are almost universally laid down:

First—It is customary to exempt from taxation the property of charitable purposes. This is done upon the ground that they perform service for the public and, to a certain extent at least, relieve the state from expense.

Second—Where such exemptions are made the statutes creating the same are to be strictly construed; the intention to grant immunity must be clear and cannot be inferred from uncertain phrases or ambiguous terms, and the state must be given the benefit of every reasonable doubt arising as to the legislative intention. The burden of proof is upon the party claiming the exemption to show that his or its particular case falls clearly within the exception to the general law.

Third—A statute exempting property generally from taxation cannot be construed; an expense such assessments for local improvements, such as paving or repair of streets, laying of sewer, etc., unless such statute special assessments for local improvements, such as paving or repair of streets, laying of sewer, etc., unless such statute special assessments for local improvements, such as paving or repair of streets, laying of sewer, etc., unless such statute special assessments.

generally from taxation cannot be construct to also exempt said property from
special assessments for local improvements, such as paving or repair of streets,
laying of sewer, etc., unless such statute
specially and in explicit terms covers
such assessments.

Fourth—The words "used exclusively for
charitable purposes," cannot be held to
include any property that is not actually
in use for the purpose of the charity and
used only for such purpose. If part of
a certain property is used for the purpose
of a charity and another part occupied for
other purposes from which an income is
derived for the use of the charity only the
part that is used exclusively for the purposes of the charity is exempt, and the
part occupied for other purposes is faxable, and the valuation of the taxable
part of said property should be estimated
by deducting from the total valuation of
the property the value of the specific part
used exclusively for the purposes of
charity.

Fifth—The words "charitable purposes,"

by deducting from the total valuation of the property the value of the specific part used exclusively for the purposes of charity.

Fifth—The words "charitable purposes," as used in the statute, mean just what they say, and include all institutions, whether public or private in character, which are maintained by funds provided by the gift or bounty of the state or any municipal corporation, or by the gifts or devises of any private individual or individuals, including private corporations, and that do not depend altogether upon fees or assessments for their support and the benedits of which are not confined to any privileged individuals but are open to the indefinite public. In other words, the two tesis of a charitable organization and purpose are, first, that their support is derived from gift or bounty of some character, and second, that their henefits are open to be received by the public generally or by such of the public as fall within the general classes of the community for whose aid and help the institution is maintained.

Sixth—Property leased by a charitable organization from others for the use of such charitable organization mader the statute, even where the lease provides for the payment of taxes by the charitable organization conducted for the private gain or profit of its promoters, or the private gain or profit of its promoters, or the private gain or profit of its promoters, or the private gain or profit of its promoters, or the private gain or profit of its promoters, or the private gain or profit of its promoters, or the private gain or profit of its promoters, or the private gain or profit of its promoters, or the private gain or profit of its promoters, or the private gain or profit of its promoters, or the private gain or profit of its promoters, or the private davantage to the community at large.

Eighth—An exemption from taxation is a special favor conferred by the constitution or the legislature, and the party claiming it must bring his case tramistation or institution or institution or be exempt from taxation, and whether or not any certain organization or institution is a charitable organization depends upon the facts in each case. The fact having been established that any organization in legal contemplation, then and in that case any and all lots with the buildings thereon that are used exclusively for the carrying out of their charitable purposes and not wholly or in part for other purposes, are exempt from taxation under the constitution of the state and the revenue law of 1896, and should be so regarded by you. Very respectfully yours, C. O. WHITTEMORE.

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# Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

fited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparills." Mrs. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me. This and other similar cures prove that

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the best family cathartic

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Prof. STODDARD.

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AAAAAAAAAA

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A General Banking Business trans-

Commercial National Bank.

Of Salt Lake City, corner of Second South and Commercial Streets. Capital, 339,000. Surplus, 350,000. General Banking in All Its Branches. DIRECTORS. S. M. Downey, Prest.
W. P. Noble, V.-Prest.
John J. Daly, O. J. Sallsbury, Moylan C.
Fox, F. H. Auerbach, Newell
Beman, J. W. Donnellan,
T. Marshall, 2d V.-P., Cashier.

Established 1841.

R. G. DUN & CO. THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

The Oldest and Largest.

GEORGE OSMOND, General Manager Utah and Idaho. Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Hotel Knutsford. New and elegant in all its appointments, 250 rooms, single or ensuite; 75 rooms with bath.

G. B. HOLMES, Proprietor.

Judicious Advertising -IS THE- 1 7 YEAR

> Keystone of Success.

The merchant who advertises is The Herald knows nothing of "the

anil season." His trade is good the

RARE ENTERTAINMENT For e.er/ member of the family is found in the columns of The Sunday Herald.



System THE THROUGH CAR LINE

Trains arrive and depart at Sals ake City dally as follows: (In Effect May 10, 1896.) ARRIVE:

From Chicago, Omaha. St.
Louis, Kansas City, Denver.
Park City and Ogden.
From Relena, Butte, Portland.
San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points.
From San Francisco, Cache
Valley, Ogden and intermediate points.
From Chicago, Omaha, St.
Louis, Kansus City, Denver
and Ogden.
From Prisco, Milford, and intermediate points.
From Mercur, Tintie, Provp.
Nephi, Sanpete Valley and
intermediate points.
Tocele and Garneld Beach.

DEPART 2:10 p. m.

9:45 a. m.

DEPART:

For Chicago, Omaha, Denvse, Kaneas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City For San Francisco, Ogtes, Cache Valley and Intermediate points For Ogden and intermediate points 3:00 a. m. 

unday. \*Daily except Sunday. \*Daily except Sunday south of Junb. Surplus, \$40,000 CITY TICKET OFFICE, 201 MAIN ST.

> Irreugh Pullman Palace Siespers, Latest Improved Tourist Siespers, Free Re-clining Chair Cars, Eggant Da; Canabar Goneral Agt. Passe page Dept.
> S. H. H. CLARE.
> OLIVER W. MINK.
> E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
> JOHN W. DOANE.
> FREDERIC R. COUDERT.
> Receivers.

E. L. LOMAN, G. P. & T. Agt. E. DICKINSON, Gen. Madager. OF THE SALT LAKE ROUTE

Current Time Table.

IN EFFECT APRIL 10, 1896. LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY. No. 2-For Bingham, Provo Grand Junction and all points East No. 4-For Provo, Grand Junc-tions and all points east No. 6-For Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Sallma and all intermediate points

points

No. 5-For Orden and intermediate points

No. 3-For Eureka, Paydon,
Provo, and all intermediate
points.

No. 3-For Orden and west. 1. 11:5 p. m.
ARRIVES SALT LAKE CITY.

ARRIVES Grand 

No. 4-From Ogden and the West No. 4-From Ogden and the West No. 6-From Ogden and intermediate points No. 7-From Eureka, Payson, Provo and all intermediate points 255 a.m.

Only time running through Pullman Pal-ace sleeping cars from Sait Lake City to San Francisco, Sait Lake City to Denser via Grand Junction and Sait Lake City to Kaneas City and Chicago via Colorado Doints.

Through tourist or family sleepers without change to Kansas City, Chicago and Boston. Free reclining chair cars Sait Lake

Ticket Office, 15 West Second South D. C. Dodge, S. H. Bakcock, General Mgr. F. A. Wadleigh, General Passenger Agt.

Denver & Rio Grande

The only line running two through inst trains daily to Lendville, As-pen, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

EFFECTIVE APRIL 29, 1894.

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m.; Salt Lake 8:05 a.m.; arrives at Pueblo 6:18 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:15 a.m., Denver 10:20 a.m., Cripple Creek 2:30 a.m., Train No. 4 leaves Ogden at 8:35 p.m.; Salt Lake 7:40 p.m.; arrives at Pueblo 5:29 p.m., Colorado Springs 6:50 p.m., Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east.

Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east.

Pulman sleepers on all trains. Take the D. e. H. G. and have a confortable trip and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent. Shortest line to Cripple Creek. Colorado's great gold camp.

A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Mgr., Denver, Colo.

B. F. NEVINS, General Agent.

B. F. NEVINS, General Agent. H. M. CUSHING, T. P. A. SALT LAKE CITE.

UTAH CENTRAL R'Y. General Office Ma Wittingham Building DAILY TRAINS AS FOLLOWS Leave.

Leave.

Leave.

S. L. City, 8:00 a. m. Park City, 10:28 a. m.

Park City, 10:30 p. m. S. L. City, 5:15 p. m.

Depot, Main and Eighth South Sta.

I. McGregor. Clurence Cery, Receivers.

I. H. Burgoon, Gen. Supt., Fr't and Pass.

Agent.

The Scenic Line of the World